THE CLAIMS OF PENSACOLA AS A PORT.

INSERTING HER SUPERIORITY OVER BOTH NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE-THE SILENT NAVY YARD-WHAT THE NEW SOUTH MAY

DO FOR THE CITY.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE THIBUNE] Pensacola, Fla., March 26 .- "The Mistress of de Mexic Main" is the poetic title given to this ad Spanish port by its inhabitants. Mr. Blaine's procity treaty and the opening of the Nicaragua canal are counted on to confirm it, and a map of "Three Americas" is published, with red detted lines running to Cuba, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua and Brazil, to show how Pensacola was paturally destined to distribute their commerce gith this country. When the Nicaragua Canal is finished Pensacola will be a thousand miles nearer the Pacific coasts of Central and South America than New-York. Railroads already radiate to the north, east and west, and communisation with Birmingham and Chattanooga is direct. The New South clearly needs a scaboard outlet for its manufactures, and none of the other Gulf ports fills the bill. The moral is plain.

"New-Orleans can't compete with us," says the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce. "It is actually as far from the mouth of the Mississippi as we are-with this difference, that to reach it ships must be towed 110 miles up a crooked river sgainst a strong current, while our docks are only six miles from the open sea, with a straight line of entrance from the Gulf."

Mobile is thirty miles from the sea and difficult of access. Tampa is too far east, and Galveston too far west. Already Pensacola ranks high as a seaport, beating, in foreign sailing tonnage, Galveston, Mobile, Savannah and New-Orleans combined, and having four times as many clearances as Galveston, and two-thirds as many as New-Orleans. In aggregate steam and sailing tonnage, these proportions, of course, do not hold. Pensacolans declare that they would if Congress did its duty.

"Only deepen our bar," they say, "and the Gulf commerce will flood us." The neglect of the bar is a standing griev-

ance. Anybody can see for himself that the bay is a magnificent sheet of water. Judge Cooley admits it, and so do Senator Cameron and Mayor Hugh J. Grant. The harbor, indeed, is shaped much like that of New-York, Pensacola standing in the position of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, while the tongue corresponding to Manhattan Island is overgrown with pines. The channels within the bar are deep and straight. Vessels moor alongside the railroad docks in twenty-five feet of water. On the bar deep water was maintained by Spain and the United States from the first soundings ever made until the Confederates sank obstructions there during the Civil War. In one year twenty-three vessels have been forced to clear with partial cargoes, and twenty-five delayed by shallow water on the bar. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars were spent for dredging six years ago. then ships drawing over twenty-three feet have crossed with ease. The present depth is from twenty and one-half to twenty-three feet. To increase this to twenty-five feet would cost \$106,000 and an annual outlay of about \$10,000. A project is on foot to give thirty feet, at a cost of about two and a quarter millions.

"Now," argue the Pensacolans, "as the Government has given \$1,000,000 in ten years to develop Mobile, where 230 vessels enter and 239 clear, against 622 and 603 at Pensacola, isn't our re quest reasonable? It's true we have received \$290,000 since the war for harbor improvements. but all but a quarter of that sum was spent for surveys and for restoring the beach at Fort

A favorite excursion from Pensacola is by steam boat down the bay to the Navy Yard. There over the sea-wall hangs a pair of gigantic white shears, for shipping and unshipping masts and botlers, immense yellow buildings lilled with costly machinery, rows of iron anchors and oldfashioned mortars and howitzers, and avenues of live-oaks and shot-piles leading to the commandant's cottage. But not a wheel turns or a hammer falls. Not a soldier or sailor is seen, and not a sound heard except the laughter of girls in a grassy tennis-court. The old warship Pensacola was built there, and in its day the place was a centre of activity. The yard and its littings cost about \$4,000.000. The present appraised value is \$2,500,000. When Secretary Tracy was looking for a drydock site a month or so ago the Municipal Commissioners and Chamber of Commerce promptly united in urging Pensa-cola's advantages as a naval port over those of Algiers, opposite New-Orleans, which was strongly

recommended.

"Commander McCann," their spokesman, Colonel
W. D. Chipley, told the Dry Dock Commission,
was all wrong in saying our Navy Yard is no
longer safe from the high-powered guns of a flect
in the Gulf. Santa Rosa Island intervenes. Its
outside beach is two miles from the yard, and no
large vessels could anchor within nearly a mile. large vessels could anchor within nearly a mile of that. Even there the ground-swell and want of sea-room would hamper them, and Fort Dickeas, Fort Barrancas and other land batteries could blow them to atoms with a cross-lire from the heaviest guns known. Moreover, our channel is easily protected by submarine mines and torpedoes. The key to Algiers, on the contrary, is at the Mississippi jetties, and a fleet built there might be cooped up indefinitely, or each ship destroyed as it emerged by a hostile squadron concentrating its fire at close range. The Endicott Board reported that floating batteries to defend the mouth of the Mississippi would cost \$6,000,000, without armament, and that the complete and permanent. armament, and that the complete and permanent land defence of Pensacola would cost less than

strategic superiority is conceded. As to port facilities, imagine two warships in the Gulf at sunset, 200 miles out, one running to New-Orleans and the other to Pensacola, for coal. Orleans and the other to Pensacola, for coal. At 7 the next morning the Pensacola ship would be alongside the coal dock. The New-Orleans ship would be standing off the South Pass, 112 miles from Algiers, feeling her way among the shifting mud-lumps at the mouth. At Algiers no vessel could lie broadside to the current long though to pass through a sixty-five foot drydock entrance. She might be jerked from the dock into the current, but she couldn't be jerked in, without demolishing the dock. At Pensacola the dock could be anchored in half a dozen safe places and towed up the bay in time of danger. At New-Orleans the Louisiana drydock and two others have all been lost at different times, with vessels in them. In 1886 some coal barges adrift in the current nearly destroyed Admiral Jouett's North Atlantic squadron, and only a year ago North Atlantic squadron, and only a year ago floating logs struck the Swedish warship Saga like a battering-ram.

like a battering-ram.

"It is true the cruiser Boston touched our bar the other day, when she was drawing only 19 feet. But she did it in trying to pass in the channel a sailing ship drawing 22 feet. Admiral Walker waldn't let the White Squadron coal here, and ordered coal to be sent after him in barges, at great expense, as far as Tampa Yet the Dolphin soon after ran up alongside the coal-dock and filled her bunkers in a few hours. Admiral Luce and Admiral Jouett never found any difficulty in getting in with ships of as heavy draught as any of the White Squadron."

The Dock Commission, it is now announced, was instructed to select a site twelve miles from the sea with a 25-foot entrance, and its report is believed to favor Algiers. But the Pensacola people are not depressed.

is believed to favor Algiers. But the Pensacola people are not depressed.

"Our situation," they aver, "is bound to bring is to the front."

It is impossible not to agree with them. The great commercial development of the next generation will unquestionably take place in the region both of the Gulf coast. Its export and import rade will follow the shortest and most economical lines of transportation. Already Pensacola ships to light from Alabama and flour from the West to the light form the light form the light form the light form the Birmingham furnace. A Birmingham is has just contracted to send 80,000 tons of

## Carl H. Schaltz's

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iron pipe to the new State of Washington, around Cape Horn, by way of Pensacola. A steamship company is established to connect with the Mexican railroads at Corpus Christi. If Western Florida should be blessed with a Congressman elever enough to get five feet of rubbish scraped off the sunken sand-spit at the entrance to Pensacola Bay another plant would probably not be wanting to run steamers in all directions across the Gulf. Then the New South might find in Florida its needed outlet.

NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE.

A STEADY RISE IN VALUES ATTRACTING INVESTORS.

COMPLAINTS OF FARMERS-THE NEWARK BOARD

OF PUBLIC WORKS-A RACETRACK MEAS-

Trenton, N. J., April 12.-The development of rea estate continues to occupy more attention among investors in this State than any other form of specula tive enterprise. There are no special indications that it is being overdone, and if a collapse should come it will be due to other causes, and a revival would be simply a matter of time. The conditions are strik-ingly different from those which prevailed in 1873. The speculation in real estate then was reckless, and it was largely due to the New-York corporations which furnished the money. It was amazing how recklessly they loaned their dollars on mortgages, or rather it would have been amazing if it had not been known that their representatives in New-Jersey were reaping great profits from their easy financial policy. That was the era of the second, third and fourth mortgage, of unpaid taxes, and of 1 per cent payments on purchases. During the last two years New Jersey real estate in and near the cities has been de veloped to an enormous extent, but the loans made are on first mortgage and the purchasers are largely members of building and loan associations. The general prosperity of business in the last few years has enabled men to acquire homes of their own, and to live more comfortably, occupying entire houses. But the increase in population has been large also. There are various kinds of growth, and that of New-Jersey in the last decade has been such as to add greatly to the wealth and to increase the number of homes New-Jersey has been able to show New-Yorkers that they could get houses, pay commutation, have scale in the cars and be within an hour of their offices for a fraction of the cost for the same things in New-York, and for less than Brooklyn required. Although the New-Jersey railroads have been far from success ful in grappling with the quick transit problem, they have given fair accommodations on the whole, and are arranging for better, and the business men appreciate it. The shrewd observers of New-Jersey real estate transactions say that the inactivity from 1873 to 1885 has not yet been made up by the progress of the last five or six years.

There has been no reason to doubt the capacity of the average Jersey farmer for making his woes known. His propinquity to the great centres has made him ciate his sorrows more and certainly has made it easier for him to voice them. At present his censure is partially against himself. The fact is, if the farmers had planted the regular farm crops, had gone back to the days of corn-fields, oats and rye, they would have made a good thing out of it last year. The prices have been extremely high and those who had cereal crops have made a fair profit. The price of farming land in New-Jersey averages high in census reports be cause the market gardens and lands which will soon come into the market for villa sites are included; but a few miles from the cities the price is lower than it is in Western New-York. The increase in the prices of cereals and the prospect that they may be maintained next season; the fact that there is now arising a de mand for local crops which the speculative control of Western products makes necessary, and the opportuni ties that are offered men of small means, are all strengthening the values of farm-lands in the State, and it is the feeling generally that the bottom has been

The Newark Board of Public Works has not yet begun operations, because one of the Mayor's five appointees as not accepted the place. This is James Smith, ir. the Democratic boss of Essex County, and one of the four men who control the politics of the State on his side of the house. He is a leather manufacturer and the shrewdest and most daring politician New-Jersey has produced since Governor Abbett gained prominence. He has became rich and is getting richer, and has wonderful capacity for discipline and organization in politics. The Board of Works is his creation, and he had the power to name the members until the last moment. The Mayor squirmed somewhat, however, when he was taunted with being the puppet of the boss, but it would probably have made no difference had not Judge Gottfried Krueger, the German Democratic brewer and the most generous contributor to politics in the State, intervened, challenged smith's power and eventually secured the defeat of one of the nominees. But the Mayor, with an eye to the main chance and a fear of the future, made a coup, appointed Mr. Smith to the vacancy and rested screenly. Mr. Krueger did not object to this. Mr. Smith, of course, knew the Mayor would do it, and consented because the appointments had to be made at one the Democratic boss of Essex County, and one of th course, knew the Mayor would do h, and consented because the appointments had to be made at once to comply with the law; but he evidently intended to resign at once when he had found a substitute upon whom he could agree with the Mayor and Mr. Krueger. The man has not been found.

Governor Abbett has about finished his consideration Governor Abbett has about finished his consideration of the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, and while he has a week or ten days remaining of the time allotted him, he will not need it all. He will give a hearing this week to the so-called Racetrack bill, which he is holding for that purpose. The act simply transfers the trial of indictments from the Circuit to the Common Pleas judges, and the idea that it is designed for the protection of the racetracks is based apparently upon a theory that the Common Pleas judges would not do their duty, a slur which is not justified by anything that has occurred, and of which, indeed, the conduct of Judge Lippincott, of Hudson County, upon the Jersey City frauds should be a sufficient contradiction.

#### TIN-PLATE WITHOUT POLITICS.

From Hardware, New-York, April 10.

From Hardware, New-York, April 10.

The new tin-plate industry continues to be the subject of widely conflicting reports in the newspapers, though if their editors should devote to it half as much care as is given to reporting a single baseball game the authentic information contained in "Hardware's" news department within the last few months shows the situation to be nothing more nor less than this:

No one in the United States claims to day to be making the plate on a large scale. Such a thing is not advertised anywhere, and no one is soliciting orders for large amounts of the plate for early delivery. To this extent it is true that there is no American tin-plate industry. By the same token there is no World's Fair in Chicago. But, while much systematic work is being done to have the World's Fair a reality by a certain date, several reputable firms and individuals asset positively that new works which they are constructing are designed for the making of the plate on a large scale soon after the higher duty on this product shall have taken effect this summer. Such preparations are in progress at Cleveland, St. Louis and hroollyn, and at several points in Pennsylvania and Illinois. Meanswhile some of the parties have produced, on a small scale, tin-plate which has met every test in a manner graifying to the makers. It has been shown that from and steel plates of the requisito quality can be made in America, and there is here no lack of special skilled labor, many Welsh immigrants having brought with them a knowledge of tin-plate making. As for tin, that has to be imported by the Welsh concerns, and the same sources of supply are open to the United States.

So much for what has been done. Regarding the future, we see no reason to doubt that the gentlement with success in their undertakings. Generally they have preferred to have little said in prin, regarding in as thorough good in the industry are working in as thorough good in the industry are working in as thorough good in the plate before they are also to sup

#### A TEACHER WANTS TO RECOVER HER FINE.

Miss Elizabeth Pope, of the female department of Grammar School No. 3, who was fined three months salary, amounting to several hundred dollars, in 1888 for alleged mismanagement of her school, has sent a petition to the Board of Education to return her the money. The petition is signed also by the school trustees of the Ninth Ward, who are of the opinion that Miss Pope was unjustly treated. Miss Pope was fined at the instance of E. J. Tinsdale, at that time a trustee of the Ninth Ward. She afterward preferred clarges against Mr. Tinsdale, who resigned his office, however. She says that his resignation vindicated her. It is probable that she will recover the money, as Superintendent Jasper favors her. SERMONS OF THE DAY.

DR. PARKHURST ON ST. PAUL'S DOCTRINE

PULPIT-A TRIBUTE TO DR. CROSBY. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached to a crowded house as usual yesterday morning in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. In his sermon he likened his neighbor, Dr. Howard Crosby, to St. Paul. His text was: "All things are lawful for me, but I will not be brought under the power of any." I Corinthians, vi:12. The sermon was in part as

RINGING WORDS FROM THE MADISON SQUARE

One of the commanding features of St. Paul's entire One of the commanding features of St. Paul's entire doctrine was the breadth of its bottom principles. He always began large. It is in doctrine as it is in architecture—you are limited by the first stone. There is no getting away from the initial. A small beginning means a small coding. If a tree starts as a scrub-oak it will always be a scrub-oak. St. Paul's theology, St. Paul's ethics, began wide. He built toward an apex instead of from an opex. That is to say, his thought was pyramidal; he crowded no end of area into his ground lines. The consequence was that the centre of gravity lines. The consequence was that the centre of gravity always lay easily inside the base. A pyramid was never known to tumble over. We see in passing another feature of the grand solid breadth of St. Paul; no matter how wide his fundamental principles were there was keen edge to them where they distinctly left off. The channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his the channel of his thought was so ample that it was a greater than the channel of his thought was so a greater than the channel of his thought was so a greater than the channel of his thought was so a greater than the channel of his thought was so a greater than the channel of his thought was so a greater than the channel of his the channel of his thought was so a greater than the c



and the current kept well within them, not spilled over into an unctuous margin of slough, slush and swamp-land. His views were like the Atlantic in the width of their sweep, but like the sharpness of the New-England coa-t in the way in which they were frontiered and rimmed "All things are lawful for me." It is then only such things as are not axiomatically wrong, wrong in and of themselves, that he is thinking of here. Some things are always wrong; others have no character of their own apart from the circumstances of the case. And these latter now, just at the time when this Corinthian letter do is neither right in itself nor wrong in itself, and the first clause of our text states that whatever is not in herently wrong St. Paul proposed to consider as right Failure to imitate him is doubtless one reason why we so tardy progress in settling questions of casuistry the second or third story having to go back and do so chinking and levelling in the underpinning; oscillation between the roof and the cellar, building at it all ove at once instead of finishing the bottom, and when that i me putting the balance of the house on the top of it.

DR. CROSBY AND THE LIQUOR QUESTION. When Paul lived there was a good deal of discussion in regard to the question whether it was right for a Chris tian to eat meat that had been offered to idols. Paul says, "Yes, an idol isn't anything." To a man able, a straight forward of him, and that had in it no confusion, this cating of meat that had been so offered was not an ethical question. There was no ingredient of right or wrong inhering in it. At the same time, if his eating such meat was going to hurt anybody's feelings and bruise the world stood, but he wasn't going to give up saying i the world stood, but he wasn't going to give up saying it was right to cat it. In that respect he was just exactly like good Dr. Crosby on the liquor question. It would have occasioned Dr. Crosby just-as much psin to know that he had broken the edge of any man's conscience by drinking wine as it would have St. Paui to know that he had done the same thing by eating meat offered in sacrifice. But erond from saying and insisting upon it that it was right for him to do it; that wine-drinking was not an ethical question, in this sense, that the act involved no inherent

The two men were considerably alike in a number respects; the purposes of both were so intense that the threads of their minand intense that the threads of their minand never curied and kinked; primary questions they settled first, and then took care to get the bettom masonry well in before they scattered off on to the matter of girders, well in before they scattered off on to the matter of girders, and while St. Paul did a great deal studs and lathing; and while St. Paul did a great dea more to crush idolatry than the scrupulous Corintialas, who had not the courage to say nor the wit to know that there was no inherent wrong in eating sacrificed meat, we may also remark as a partial analogue to that, that there is probably no temperance worker in this city that has ac complished so much as Dr. Crosby in the way of restraining the very evil that he has been so many times mistaken! charged with encouraging. There is no clear appreciation yet of what his death in this one particular is going to yet of what has described to the found that are as scholarly a cost us. Other men can be found that are as scholarly a he; that can preach the Law and the Gospel with as much i effect as he; and that will guard as vig acceptance and effect as he; and that will guard as vigi-lantly as he against the intrusion into the Church of wha seemed to him corruption in practice and unsoundness is doctrine. But there is no man known that can take the place of Howard Crosby as the alert, uncompromising and indomitable antagonist of the rum-power of New-York City There was no jumble made in his mind, any more than in St. Paul's, by mixing abstract prepriety with concrete ex pediency, and distinct thinking makes confident acting.

pediency, and distinct taining mace constant acting and all things are lawful for me." As though he had said, "All these matters, which are neither right nor wrong intrinsically, but which A. B and C worry over in ways that are so petty and scrupulous, all these rights are right, are squarely in the face of all this slavish, quibbling the stand up and frankly insist right, are squared in the stand up and frankly insist that they are right." "But." Now we are ready to that they are right." move on and interrogate the clause that these initial word move on and internante the clause that these initial words open inno. His bottom masonry is all in. The broad proiminary question is settled, and is not going to be reopened. A given act may be right, and yet be inexpedient; but the inexpediency of it is not going to turn
around and make the act itself wrong. For instance, with nessing the spectacular may not be inherently wrong, but attendance upon spectacular exhibits may be inexpedient; but if they were wrong before they were inexpedient, the inexpediency is not going to make them wrong, however wrong it may make me if I act regardless of the inex-

PAUL HELD THE RIBBONS AND DROVE. But, even granting that a thing is right, and that the doing of it is not liable to work harm to the conscience of doing of it is not hance to work inquiry to be made befor others, there is still an additional inquiry to be made befor one's course of conduct can be settled upon quite safei and confidently, and that inquiry reaches us in the second clause of our text, and introduced by the word "But." "All things are lawful for me, but I will not be brough under the power of any." A deed, a practice, might be entirely harmless, but for all that he did not propose be entirely marmines, but for all that he did not propose that it should run away with him. He calculated to manage the practice instead of letting the practice manage nim. He was not the man to surrender his autonomy. He had no idols, and God was the only being he ever kneeled to. He was a man, and had natural impulses, proper enough in their own way, but if those impu worked out into overs act it was because he allowed then If you have ever watched a runaway you have obto. If you have ever watched a runaway you have observed that while the man on the box was perhaps holding the lines, the horse was doing the driving. Paul held the ribbons and Paul drove, too. His carnal nature never ran away with him. An impulse might in itself be well enough (and that is the only kind of impulse that comes under review just now), an impulse might in itself be well enough, but it was kept tethered, and never any "slack" allowed in the tether, no margin left, within which it could do just a little as it wanted to.

Paul lived, too, in the midst of a world of usages, toms and opinions. He was of too generous a nature to take pleasure in differing from others and in running against them, but you have only to read his history so far as it is given in the Book of the Acts and to detect his quality as it betrays itself in his letters to know that his quality as it become in regard to any matter of whatever position he took in regard to any matter of custom or opinion, he took it, not somebody assigned it to him. On that account he did not train readily with other people. He had no talent for succumbing. He was not a

### PATTI MEETS GLADSTONE.

It recently happened that Mr. Gladstone and Madame Pattl were visiting Edinburgh at the same time, and the great artist met the great statesman. A question of the between them that the Seden Pastilles (troches) were of the greatest benefit to them, not only as a voice toole, but as a remedy for coughs, colds and hourseness. Sufferers from asthma and diseases of the throat and lungs will also find them of the greatest service. Price 50 cents. management and preservation of the voice. It was agreed between them that the Seden Pastilles (troches) were of the greatest benefit to them, not only as a voice toole, but as a

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here when he says he will not be brought under the power of any. He will do as others would like to have him do only up to the point where there will be the slightest suspicion of the surrender of self-sovereignty. Party "whips" would no more have affected him than the scourg-ing he got at Philippi. He would never have been a Republican partisan, for that means mortgaging one's intelligence, and he permitted no liens on his personal estate. Where he was right and knew he was right he would yield nothing for the sake of peace. His opinions were such an integral part of himself that to submit his conviction was to give himself into captivity.

A still more moving and tender example of the same is evinced in the life of our Lord. The spiritual and the personal in Jesus never resigned its kingliness. He lived among things and in the intimacles of things as certainly among things and in the intimaries of tange as certain, as you or I do: He was thronged by the multitudes; Ho was pushed upon by the interests and affairs of the times; He was crowded by the demands of His own material nature, and was furthermore exposed to the assaults levelled at Him from out a world of sin and temptation. He was wound round and round with bad limitations, that tried and strained and fretted Him, and that were constantly on the watch to divide with Him His own proper sovereignty over Himself. He was delivered over to the enmity of appetite and ambit on. He was loaded with a carnal nature. He was made the prey of the rabble and submitted to the implements of torture. The devil was permitted to have his own way with Him and to discharge upon Him any piece that His fertile battery of ovil solicitation might comprise. But no strain that mywhere came upon Him bent Him. Whatever He went entirely; no edge broken, no border frayed. However closely contingent influences pressed upon Him, there was still left between them and Him a broad margin, that showed Him in His separateness from them and in His ascendency over them. He made no bargains with anything or with anybody; entered into no compacts; mortgaged no jewel in His crown. There was no division of authority, no sublease of autonomy. He was nobody's but His own; not as against His Heavenly Father, I do not mean, but as against contemporary influences that tried to compete with Him; as against tendencies that sought to trespass upon His personal domain, to ravage the territory of His own free spirit, and to humble it to provincial dependence upon a foreign power. All of this

begins when it half lies on the beach and half floats on the water. The trouble with people is that they are drifting They are the chip on the wave instead of the watch-towe

When we say that men and communities and churche have departed from their old modes of life and of char acter we mean that they have slipped from their old corings; they have at no time deliberately decided t abundon former methods of living. It has not come about as the result of dilberation. One man has influenced another; his example has told upon that other. That other has resigned himself so far forth to become the plaything of nother's influence. I do not care to particularize. each do his own particularizing. We are not arguing that every man should go about with an irmed spirit, and throw himself incessantly into an attitude of antagonism. But when a man has been accustomed to recard a certain thing as wrong and then comes in course of time to do that wrong himself, never having come to the deliberate of the course of the course of the base of the course of the base of the course of the cou been washed down stream by the tide of current thought been washed down stream by the tide of current thought or custom, that man has just to that degree resigned his kingship and recome the plaything of his generation, a chip on the wave. And I believe that it is one of the most discouraging features of our times. There are people whom you know and whom I know, and whose names we could speak, of whom the justest thing we could say would be that they are lapsing. They are slipping. They are being managed by their surroundings. They are sitting up on the box spick and span, flourishing the whip and manipulating the ribbons, but they are in a runaway; the horse is doing the driving. We are not criticising the horse is doing the driving. We are not criticising the things they do; we are only criticising the fact that they are nothing but a heap of sand piled up against the Atlantic and that the pulse of the tide is ploughing into them and converting them from coast line into sea-bottom.

SUGGESTING A USE FOR CASTLE GARDEN. The steamship companies have recently been making vigorous protest against being obliged to receive on board their vessels immigrants who have been barred from landing at the flarge Office under the new law. They complain that they cannot take care of such They complain that they cannot take care of such people on board the steamers before the ships start for their return trips. The immigrants can easily escape, and the company is then liable to a fine of good for each one that dies so escape. The companies also hold that while the vessels are being unloaded of their cargoes the presence on board of a lot of immigrants is especially undesirable. Yesterday it was said at the Earse Office that a suggestion had been made from an outside source that the steamship companies were desirous of having Castle Garden for the purpose of housing their passengers who had been

THE DUKE ON OUR RAILROADS

MARLBOROUGH WRITES ABOUT BUSINESS.

The Duke of Mariborough in The Portnightly Review.

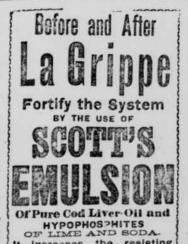
With all the abuses of financial management, the average rate per ton per mile in the United States for goods is under one farthing; while in our favored land it is over three farthings, with no greater speed in transit. We may take it as a rough statement of general averages that railway freights and fares for good passengers in the United States, notwithstanding that wages are more than "double in America," is one-third of the state of the s

such to trespase upon His personal doilint, to rever the territory of His own free spirit, and to humble it to previotal dependence upon a forced power. All of this bestiles to the unabridged self-sovereignty take intered that bestiles to the unabridged self-sovereignty take intered that the tree score and proper percognitive of spirit when a tic bost really zero.

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We shall be sure to act tilts: things unless we exactly the self-state of state of st however, that the scat managed out. It will be to a now permanently marked out. It will be preclically impossible to make new male routes, excer at fabulous cost, with approaches to the coast. The strategical positions are selected and occupied, and who ever can possess blusself to day of a controlling it terest in a main through route and allied feeders across the great central basin of the Northern states cannot be deprive, of a gigantic monopoly in the present and in the future.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO DAY. Supreme Court-General Term-Before Van Brunt, P. J., Daniels and Lawrence, J. J.-Nos, 63, 70, 74, 79, 80, 87, Supreme Court-Chambers-Before Patterson, J.-Motion Daniels and Lawrence, J. J.—Nes, 63, 70, 74, 79, 80, 87, 800 Fm Court—Chambers—Retore Patterson, J.—Motion calendar, Nes, 1 to 60 called at 11 o'clock, Supreme Court—Special Ferm—Part I—Before Ingraham, J.—Nes, 1020, 1941, 1766, 1406, 1620, 531, 1307, 1729, 1738, 1739, 1742, 1755, 78, 1467, 158145, 1740, 2556, 1890, 1933, 1943, 1551, 1419, 1866, 1417, 1644, 1862, 1898, 1944, 213, 1352, 1352, 1354, 1648, 1736, 1481, 1891, 1944, 1212, 24, 1708, Supreme Science, Special Term—Part II—Before Andrews, Supreme Science, 1624, 50, 1678, 1205, 390, 1629, 1510, 1146, 1952, 276, 1697, 1594, 1953, 1989, 1628, 151, 1899, 1797, 265, 576, 1697, 1594, 1953, 1989, 1628, 1510, 1978, 1208, 1628, 1624, 50, 1628, 1628, 1628, 1628, 1628, 1898, 1628, 1628, 1898, 1628, 3689, 2973, 3449, 3690, 3408, 3478, 1983, 1693, 3689, 4669, 2973, 3449, 3690, 3408, 3478,



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